Specimen

Carlsbad Sea Lion.

VOL. 1. CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, May 5, 1888. No 50.

$2.00 PER YEAR. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY 5 CENTS PER COPY.

CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA.

A CITY OF PLEASURE!

THE FUTURE

Health Resort

OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT.

Secure a Home in Carlsbad While Yet it May be Had at a Very Moderate Outlay.

Values are Daily Enhancing. Now is the Golden Opportunity. Fortune's Favors are Never Extended Twice.

CALSBAD IS NOTED FOR ITS CELEBRATED

Mineral Springs,

The Healing Properties of its Waters having been pronounced by the best Chemists, after a thorough analysis to be without rival.

Among other advantages possessed by Carlsbad to make it the

Pleasure Resort of Southern California,

And the best point for investment, its mineral waters will make it

The Resort of the Wealthy, the Pleasure-Seekers and the Invalid.

Lots for Sale from $175 to $500.

One-third Cash; Balance in 6 and 12 months; or 5 per cent discount for Cash.

For Desired Information, Address

Carlsbad Land and Mineral Water Co.,

CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA.

Or HENRY A. NELSON, F street, near P. O., San Diego.

Or DEXTER, GILBERT & CO., 115 W First street, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE!

150 LOTS FOR $150 Each

In Faucher's Highland ddition to CARLSBAD.

This tract consists of **167** acres and **only** 160 lots in this large tract are for sale at $150 each. Then a

LIMITED

number will be put on market at $200 each when prices will **again be advanced.** Terms: One third cash, one third in six months and balance in one year. A grand view of the Old Pacific, the City of Carlsbad, South Oceanside and Oceanside is obtained from every lot on the tract. My reasons for limiting the number of sales at these prices are that on this tract is the most beautiful and natural Hotel site on the coast and

I HEREBY AGREE

to have in course of erection before July 1888 a magnificent hotel, the cost of which has not yet been ascertained, but will undoubtedly be in the neighborhood of $30,000 and be called "Highland Hotel," besides many other improvements which will greatly enhance the value of the tract.

For further particulars as to location, attractions and future see the Carlsbad Land and Mineral Water Co.'s ad, "A City of Pleasure" on the first page.

John A. Faucher,

Proprietor, Carlsbad, Cal.

COL. D. H. HORNE, Pres. C. L. MORRILL, Vice-President. E. S. PAYNE, Cashier.

The * Bank * of * Oceanside.

Only incorporated Bank in three towns.

OCEANSIDE, SAN DIEGO CO., CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL - - - - *$50,000.00.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

OCEANSIDE, — CALIFORNIA.

JOHN SCHUYLER,

—Dealer in—

Hardware, Cutlery, Stoves and Tinware, Water pipes, Water tanks. Pumps, Gasoline stoves, Crockery, and Glassware. Plumbing and General Jobbing in Tin and Sheet iron Work.

JOHN SCHUYLER, Oceanside, Cal.

How To Conduct A Newspaper.

The following extract from the Marysville Appeal contains a word of truth, tersely expressed and the practice which it condemns is frequent in many communities:

Some very nice men have very narrow ideas. In every town there are small souls who think their advertising "patronage" should govern the course of the local newspaper in the publication of news. Of all forms of mental meanness, this idea is about the most paltry and contemptible. A newspaper should publish news without though of caterning to the mere opinions of anybody. The chief test of the relative value of any piece of news is its interest and importance to the mass of a paper's readers. It is a poor editor who publishes nothing but what suits his individual views or tastes, and a weak one who permits an advertiser to dictate to him the class of news which shall or shall not be published. A paper can better afford to stand the boycotting of any advertisers, than to impair the value of his news department or editorial columns in timid deference to the prejudices or their preferences.

A conspicuous characteristic of these self-constituted autocrats is their strenuous resistance to any interference with their own business affairs. Let a newspaper casually touch upon any matter they desire to conceal, however important to the general reader, and they are up in arms at once, endeavoring by dire threats to direct its policy to subserve their private ends. This simply exhibits the narrow-mindedness or ignorance of this class—proclivities which they endeavor to conceal in their business transactions with the private citizen. The true policy of a newspaper should read "Be just and fear not," condemning wrongs wherever existing, no matter who will be the sufferer thereby. Conducted in this course it will soon assert itself as a valuable exponent of the rights of the public at large, protecting all from the invidious "jobs" of these would-be muzzlers of the press.

Our Vast Resources.

The United States imports annually about 60,000,000 pounds of prunes, 7,000,000 pounds of figs, 53,000,000 pounds of raisins, 18,000 carloads of oranges and lemons, 250 carloads of preserved fruits, 250 carloads of olive oil, and 650 carloads of other fruits. This vast amount of imported fruit can be replaced by this State alone, to say nothing of the enormous quantities of other fruits indigenous to this country which it can also produce. It is only a few years ago that foreign grapes were brought to Los Angeles for winter use, and now, instead of sending to Europe, we raise far better grapes and can supply the demand of the United States, and then have a surplus for the consumers in other lands. Last year we sent 2,500 carloads of fruit to the east, and this year the shipments will, in all probability, run well up to 6,000 carloads. For some of our canned fruits, or dried, we have the world for a market, and our apples are sent to Australia, China and Japan. It is only a question of a very short time when the $20,000,000 paid annually for imported fruits will be expended for the California products of vastly superior quality.

English as She's Spoke.

Justice of the Peace—Had you ever seen this man before?

Witness—yes.

"Had he came before you had went?"

"No.

"Is them your eggs what you say was stole?"

"Yes."

"Would you recognize them if you had seen them before they was brung here?"

"Yes, I would have knowed them."

"Speak grammatic, young man. It ain't to say 'have knowed,' you should say, "have knew."

N. Faucher's PIONEER STORE,

Carlsbad, California.

A FULL LINE OF Staple and Fancy Groceries, Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware.

ALSO FULL LINE OF

Builders' Hardware.

Making it the best General Supply Store on the Coast.

GIVE US A CALL.

New * Store IN CARLSBAD.

Having opened out a fresh and carefully selected stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Etc.

I cordially invite the public to thoroughly inspect my stock and satisfy themselves that prices are

ROCK BOTTOM,

and all goods as represented.

Particular attention called to my stock of

CANNED GOODS.

A fine assortment of

Jos. Winters' Celebrated Biscuits.

Also a large consignment of

Garden and Flower Seeds.

Don't forget the place:

Second Sreet, Corner Elm Ave.

E. L. LANGENBACH, PROP.

A. E. BANRY—

PAINTING AND KALSOMINING,

Decorating and Paper Hanging.

CARLSBAD, CAL.

All work done with neatness and dispatch.

J. A. FRAZIER—

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CARLSBAD;

San Diego County, - California.

DRESSMAKING AND FITTING—

MISS IDA KUNZE,

SECOND STREET, CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA.

Fitting and Cutting a Specialty.

A. J. CULVER—

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA.

Shop on Second Street, North of the Hotel.

OCEANSIDE NURSERY.

I have this season a million Home grown trees, shrubs and flowers, consisting of full lines of

FRUIT, SHADE, ORNAMENTAL AND EVERGREEN TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS,

Which Will be Sold at Bed-rock Prices.

J. BEGG, Proprietor.

Russ Lumber & Mill Company,

Carlsbad, California.

DEALERS IN

Lumber and all kinds of Building Material.

Yard near James Kennedy's old stand. Office with Brass & Woolman.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

J. LEWIS CRAMER, Manager.

HARRY L. TITUS—

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

LOW PRICES

will do it every time.

What?

Build up a large and paying business.

Chadbourne Furniture Company

The largest Furniture House on the PACIFIC COAST

CARRY:

Fine, Medium and Low Grade Goods of all descriptions for

Parlor,	Dining Room,
Drawing Room,	Office,
Chamber or	Hotels or
Hall.	Boats.

Give us a call and be convinced.

SAN DIEGO, California.

Corner 3d and D Streets.

SECURE A HOME CHEAP IN

Anderson's Addition to Carlsbad.

This addition runs from the railroad to the ocean beach, in close proximity to Carlsbad's celebrated Mineral Springs, and for residence sites the lots in this addition cannot be equalled on the Coast. The land has a gradual slope to the sea, giving all a fine view of the ocean and surroundings.

Lots, 50x150 Feet, from $250 to $300.

Secure at once before it is too late as these are the cream of Carlsbad property. For particulars, call or address,

H. G. ANDERSON, CARLSBAD, CAL.

HAMILTON & CO.,

OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

Lead in prices and quality of Goods.

Keep a full stock in the following lines:

Fancy and Staple Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Rubber Goods.

Hardware of all Kinds.

Paints and Oils, Crockery and Glassware, Lamps &c. Garden and Field Seeds, and everything necessary for HOUSEHOLD USE.

ANDREW J. MYERS. J. EDWARD MYERS.

A. J. MYERS & SON,

General Hardware Store.

Wholesale and Retail.

Everything at Bed-rock figures.—Tin-work of all kinds done.

Corner Second and Hill streets. — Oceanside, California.

D. D. HANKS,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter.

DECORATING AND PAPER HANGING.

—Dealer in—

Paints and Painters Supplies.

CARLSBAD, San Diego County, CALIFORNIA.

H. H. Woolman. — E. M. Brass.

BRASS & WOOLMAN,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS,

CARLSBAD, — CALIFORNIA.

CITY AND RANCH PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Taxes paid.—Rents collected.—Business attended to for Non-Residents Correspondence solicited.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

CARLSBAD SEA LION.

PUBLISHED AT

Carlsbad, San Diego Co., - - - - - - Cal

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

Conditions Leading to Poor Methods and Principles of Farming.

That the farming in this country is far from being good is the common statement of our people who go abroad and of intelligent foreigners who visit us. It contrasts very unfavorably with the farming in England, Scotland, Holland and Belgium. The land produces smaller crops and the soil is generally losing its fertility. The cause of our poor farming is not to be found in an unfavorable climate, a soil lacking in the elements of fertility or the lack of intelligence among the farming class. One cause of our poor management of land is to be found in the circumstance that we have too many persons engaged in farming. In some of the States and Territories producing crops and raising stock are almost the only industries people can engage in. There is no fishing, mining, lumbering or manufacturing interests. Men who rely on their labor for support must work at farming, for the obvious reason that there is very little else to do. There are no fish to catch, no lumber to be cut, and no mines to work.

In the countries previously named, where the farming operations are most excellent, there are many industries in which men can engage. Only about one-tenth of the inhabitants are engaged in any branch of husbandry. The consequence is that only such persons become farmers or remain farmers as are adapted to the business. Men of small mental ability and poor judgment are much more likely to engage in mining than in farming. In a coal or iron mine their labor, which is purely mechanical, is directed by persons of somewhat superior intelligence. They can use a pick or drill and earn fair wages. Men who have a liking for the water engage in fishing. Men who have the taste and ability to handle tools find occupations in the various mechanical arts. Not many more are engaged in farming than in practicing the various professions. They select farming or stock-raising because they have a taste for it—a decided inclination—as others have for surgery, preaching, watch-making or writing novels. One man in ten in any country is "cut out" for a farmer.

In the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota there is hardly any industry in which men can engage except farming and stock-raising. There are no mines, no forests and no waters abounding in fish. The country has been too recently settled, and is too poor to engage in many kinds of manufacturing. There is employment for railway operatives, salesmen in stores and builders. The great majority of the inhabitants, however, must engage in farming for want of an occupation that is more suitable and more congenial to them; that many of them prove to be very poor farmers is by no means strange. It is generally acknowledged that there is better farming in the Eastern and Northern States than in the Southern and Western ones, and the reason is doubtlessly to be found in the circumstance that there are more industries in the former in which the persons can engage. In the latter States many devote themselves to farming as a last resort, or, rather as, the only resort. They do not like the business, and are not adapted to it, but they engage in it because they must do something, and there is little work to do except on farms.

If the leading cause of poor farming in this country is too many farmers, another cause is too much land. When a farm can be had for the taking the taker is not very likely to cultivate it as it should be. Many have taken up land under the pre-emption, homestead or timber-claim acts, simply to obtain a title to it without the payment of money. They complied with the law as far as it was necessary to do so and no further. They broke some sod, planted some crops, set out some trees, and cultivated them after a fashion. None of the work was well done, for the reason that the settler did not expect to remain long on the land. It was the intention to sell the gift farm as soon as a title could be procured. Some improvements would help sell the place, and the raising of some crops would assist in supporting a family. Few things are appreciated or properly used that are obtained for nothing. Only in places where land is scarce and high is it generally cultivated as it should be to secure the best results.

In most of the States that have been longest settled land is so easily acquired that many farmers do not think it is economy to use it in such a manner that it will improve under cultivation. If they want to raise more corn or small grain, produce more hay or keep more stock, they buy more land instead of trying to increase the productiveness of what they have. They will not tile low land so long as they can buy land in the vicinity that does not require underdraining. They will not dig up stumps or remove stones while they can purchase field that are cleared. Many tobacco and cotton raisers have declared that the easiest way for them to make money was to raise their crops as long as they could on one place, and when they had ruined the soil to seek new land to subject to the exhaustive process. Obviously our farming operations will never compare with those in some countries while so large a proportion of our population is engaged in farming and land can be obtained so easily. —*Chicago Times.*

CHILDREN'S PARTIES.

Common-Sense Amusements and Entertainments for Boys and Girls.

Much has been said against the follies in amusements of the present day for children. We admit there is considerable nonsense, and that which is worse, connected with modern child-life amusements in large cities, but let the mothers and grandmammas look back, and if they can find an average of intelligence and good sense mingled in the amusements of their day, let them tell us about it. I will tell you about some of the modern entertainments of the season, where children I know have been the entertainers and the entertained. A children's party nowadays disdains the old-fashioned kissing plays and forfeits. The children of to-day would rather wait until the warm days of summer, when they can pay and collect their forfeits from their rollicking playmates in hide-and-seek, tag, ring-a-round-a-rosy or blind man's buff, for children like these plays nowadays just as well as ever, only they prefer them in open air and on the croquet ground rather than in the drawing-room, a substitute for which is a real amateur literary entertainment. At one of these gatherings recently, a little girl of only fourteen recited that beautiful poem, "Robert of Lincoln," with expression and ventriloquism that might have convinced our forefathers of supernatural powers of the vocal organs of this little maiden. One of the original dialogues, written by the same girl, in which the characters were represented by her little brothers and sisters, whom she had trained at home for the occasion, demonstrating the confidence and faith that little children place in such a teacher. Children, in many cases, have capacity and influence as teachers with younger children, and can accomplish more with their pupils than teachers of years and experience. One little girl, of five years, recited "The Beautiful World," "The Reminiscences of my Grandma" and "Mamma's Sunshine;" she sang with effect, which impressed most of the audience with a desire to grasp her in their arms and run away with her. The natural unstudied fascinations of little children in rhetorical rehearsals, attained under good training of well-qualified teachers, is difficult to be surpassed in later years. Children are constantly learning something. It is no more injurious to a little child's brain to learn that which will profit and entertain themselves and others than to acquire an endless jingle of Mother Goose. I do not mean to speak irreverently of the good old lady, for her gifts served me well when I was little, but she has served her time and mission, and I am sure she is or ought to be willing to gracefully resign to the progress of the day, and most politely bow herself out of modern literature. The bane and dread of this kind of entertainment for children is the over-done elocution.—*Children's Friend.*

The Good Old Days.

In the good old times of forty and fifty years ago in Illinois all one had to do with a drove of steers was to turn them out in the spring as poor as could be, and by the first of the following October every one of them would be rolling fat, and a $10 steer would buy eight acres of good land. Now a $30 steer, after eating fifty bushels of 50-cent corn and $10-a-ton hay, will only buy one-half acre of poor land. Then to raise hogs all one had to do was to turn a few sows and a boar into the woods in the spring, and every fall throw out about one bushel of 15-cent corn to the head to finish them up and one had a fat drove of hogs, and every $2.50 hog would pay for two acres of land; and there were but few men in Central Illinois in the old times referred to who would trade a $2 pig for a section of land, for they could all have ten sections apiece without even paying 1 cent tax on it, and often there would be a large tract of land left.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.*

Words in Common Use.

There are 75,000 words in Webster's Dictionary, and no living man knows one-half or one-third of them. It is astonishing what a number of superfluous words there are in our language. Shakespeare, who had the richest vocabulary used by any Englishman, employed only 16,000 words. Milton could pick out from 8,000, but the average man, a graduate from one of the great universities, rarely has a vocabulary of more than 3,000 to 4,000 words. The ordinary person can get along very comfortably with 500 words, and in the rural districts a knowledge of 200 words is sufficient to carry a man through life. This of course, refers to the needs of conversation. If a man wants to read newspapers and well-written books, he must know at least 3,000 words.—*Golden Days.*

—"Browning" oranges grown in the West Indies and Mexico, so that they'll pass muster as Florida fruit, is the device of an enterprising Yankee. The Boston *Budget* gives the process, which consists in putting the fruit into a large sieve and passing it over a hot fire until the oranges are sufficiently scorched, technically "browned," to give the Florida tinge. It is said the "browned" fruit is mostly shipped North and West.

—San Antonio boasts of a citizen a century old who recently rode to a dog fight eighteen miles away and was bright enough to pick out the winning dog.

—Cameron Parish, La., has a court without a criminal case on the docket, and a jail used only for the storage of rice.

PROFIT FROM POULTRY.

A Remunerative Business When Confined Within Certain Limits.

Comparatively few farmers, who raise more or less poultry, ever keep an account of expenditures and receipts, and so the real condition of the balance sheet is practically unknow. Some will imagine that the keeping of poultry results in profit, while others claim that "it costs more than it comes to." A neighboring farmer commenced, on the first of January, 1887, with sixty hens and roosters, and during the entire years kept a careful account of all expenses and receipts, and was well satisfied with the result. Not having all the figures at hand we can only give the general result. On the first of January, 1888, he had seventy fowls, ten more than he started with; had sold nearly $50 worth of chickens, enough to pay for all the food provided, and had sold between $70 and $80 worth of eggs. In this trial the feed was of the greatest variety and given warm, in the morning, both summer and winter. It consisted of wheat, buckwheat, corn, oats, meat scraps, ground bone, fine feed, and meal scalded, with condiments of ginger, pepper, sulphur, etc. The feed at night was corn and buckwheat. In this case the cost of keeping the fowls fell somewhat below what is generally considered an average. We have noticed a good many records of the cost of keeping fowls, and the average did not fall a great way below one dollar per head, but in this case the cost varied but little from eighty cents per head.

Nor has any mention been made of the manure that can be accumulated from a flock of sixty fowls when upon their roosts, if properly taken care of. But of course this would serve as an offset to the time spent in caring for the same.

The poultry business, when confined within certain limits, may without doubt be made a profitable branch of farm industry, and anyone knows that there is always a healthy demand for fresh eggs in preference to those that have already been shipped a long distance and are of a doubtful character. *Wm. H. Yeomans, in N. Y. Observer.*

STABLES FOR COWS.

How to Arrange Them Where Only One Animal is Kept.

The stable for a cow may be a very simple affair. If a horse is kept, there should be a separate entrance for the cow, or the horse or the cow should be kept in a closed stall, so that there can be no danger of one injuring the other. If a pig is kept it should never be permitted to become a source of ill odors in the cow stable, and by all means, the pig should not be kept in the manure yard. If a cow needs to be kept clean for the sake of the sweetness and purity of the milk and butter, a pig should be kept equally clean for the sake of the meat; for a pig is subject to all the conditions in this respect that a cow is, and pure, wholesome pork is as desirable as pure, wholesome milk and butter can be. For preparing the feed for the cow, a small-sized fodder cutter should be procured, one of the copper-strip roller kind is perhaps the most desirable and easily kept in order, and the fodder should be cut and fed with the meal. There is economy in it, and a waste of at least one-fourth of the feed and fodder in using long hay and dry meal. In the summer the feeding should be pasture, or grass cut and carried to a small yard, and the daily allowance of meal may be given mixed with the fresh grass, or some of the waste of the garden and the house. Parings of potatoes, turnips, pea pods, pea vines and the clippings of the lawn will all afford useful food for a cow. In country places, where half the roadway belongs to the owner of the lot, and the public have only a right of way and passage over the road, and have no right to leave the beaten track and damage the other parts of the road unless obliged to do so, the roadsides may be kept in clover and grass, and afford a large amount of feeding.—*American Agriculturist.*

Silhouette Placques.

First, you must have a few silhouettes taken. Sometimes these can be made at home by getting some one to copy one's shadow off the wall and filling in the outlines with India ink, but it is better to get them done by a person who makes a business of it as the silhouette will be more correct and can be done at a low price. If one has a pretty profile a pretty effect will be obtained on the placque. A china saucer is to be secured, which must be perfectly smooth on the inside, without the little dent in the bottom to hold the cup. If the china closet does not contain what you require, or you do not care to spoil your set by using one of those you have, you must put on your hat and take a run around the corner to the nearest crockery shop and purchase one for a few cents. The saucer is then given a coating of liquid gold paint both inside and out. After this has been allowed to dry thoroughly the silhouette is carefully removed from the card and pasted exactly in the center of the saucer. The profile is then outlined with crimson paint, applied with a fine camel's hair pencil, and a broad band of the same color put around the edge of the placque with a coarse brush. The placque is next fastened to a small polished brass easel and finished with a handsome bow of crimson satin ribbon. When properly done this placque makes an ornament artistic enough for any bric-a-brac table.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Hundreds of Canadians are said to be awaiting naturalization in Chicago.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—If camphor is applied to a burn it will take out the fire almost immediately.

—To whiten the hands melt half an ounce of camphor gum, half an ounce of glycerine and one pound of mutton tallow, and apply every night.

—Oil cloth may be improved by rubbing with half an ounce of beeswax dissolved in a saucerful of turpentine. Apply with flannel and rub off with a dry flannel cloth.

—Whole cloves are now used to exterminate the merciless and industrious moth. It is said they are more effectual as a destroying agent than either tobacco, camphor or cedar shavings.

—Use the soot from the stove pipes and chimneys. It is excellent for flowers and young plants. Mix it with water, about a peck of soot to a barrel of water, and apply with a watering-pot.

—The flavor of nearly all kinds of fish is improved by removing the skin from them before they are cooked. The skin has a disagreeable flavor, as does the fat that is between the skin and the flesh.

—Fried Chicken.—Cut up the chicken and salt and dip in flour; have a dripping pan with plenty of boiling lard into which lay the chicken; put in a well-heated oven; fry brown on both sides.

—Grape catsup.—Five pounds of grapes, boil and press through colander; two and one-half pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and cayenne pepper and a half-tablespoonful of salt. Boil until rather thick.

—Soak a quart of stale bread in cold water five minutes, pour off as much water as will escape without squeezing, and put the bread in a buttered baking dish. Pare and slice a quart of apples, lay them on the bread, add sugar and spice to taste, and bake the pudding in a moderate oven.

Steam Raisin Puffs: Two eggs beaten together; one-half cupful of sugar; one-half cupful of butter; one cupful of sweet milk; one cupful of raisins, (floured); three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; two cupfuls of flour. Steam half an hour. Do not fill the cups more than half full of the batter.

—"Whipped" potatoes are an improvement on mashing them in the usual way. Whip with a large fork, or carving fork, until very light. Then whip in a little melted butter and some milk, salt and pepper to taste, and continue to whip the whole up creamy and light. Then heap lightly on a hot dish and serve.

—When a room is to have a new paper, the old ought to be removed first. A boiler of hot water set in a room, and the doors closed for a while, will cause the paper to loosen, so that it may be taken off without difficulty. The woodwork may then be cleaned easily, while the dirt is softened by the steam.

—To clean frosted (dead) silver ornaments, dissolve a lump of soda in a saucepan of boiling water and place them in it, and leave for a few moments; then add a small piece of yellow soap and rub the articles with a soft toothbrush; when taken out of the water place in a hot oven on a brick, until the desired effect is produced.

—Beat the yelks of two eggs into a little melted butter (about two ounces), cut some thin slices of cooked ham, dip them in it; butter a dish or pan, and lay in it a layer of cold boiled and sliced potatoes, sprinkle them with pepper and salt, then put a layer of the pieces of ham, another of potatoes, and so on till the dish be full, finishing with the potatoes. Pour over this half a pint of cream, stand the dish in the oven and bake quickly.

—Pigs' Feet Souse: Cut off the horny part of the feet and toes, scrape, singe and wash thoroughly, place in a kettle with plenty of water, boil, skim, pour off the water, add fresh and boil until the bones will pull out easily; do not bone, but pack in a stone jar with salt and pepper sprinkled between each layer; cover with good vinegar. When wanted for the table, take out a sufficient quantity, put in a hot skillet, add more vinegar, salt and pepper if needed, boil until thoroughly heated; stir in a smooth thickening of flour and water and boil until the flour is cooked. Serve hot for breakfast.

—Meat pie.—One quart of flour, two heaped teaspoonfuls of baking powder and two saltspoonfuls of salt; mix with sweet skim milk, or new milk, until of a consistency to mold well and roll out. Cut into rounds with a biscuit-cutter; by the time this is ready the previously-prepared meat ought to be boiling fast in the oven. Now cover it with these rounds; if there are more than enough to cover the pie, put a piece of butter half the size of a shell-bark walnut on as many as necessary, and on these buttered pieces place the surplus ones. By the time this crust is cooked, the potatoes, having been thinly cut, should be done also.

—Macaroni: Break small; cover with boiling water, with a handful of salt, and boil about twenty minutes. To a pound of macaroni you want a cupful of grated cheese, a tablespoonful or more of dry mustard, mixed thin with milk or water, and a couple of spoonfuls of butter. When the macaroni is tender, after draining off any superfluous water, put it by spoonfuls into your pan or pudding-dish, adding the mustard, cheese and milk so as to have all thoroughly mixed; reserve cheese enough to sprinkle a layer on top; it will do to spread the butter on top, for it will melt and run down through the whole mass. Bake in a quick oven until brown.

WORMS IN HORSES.

How to Expel the Two Kinds Which Are Most Common.

Intestinal parasites are seldom, if ever, found in healthy animals, and their presence are invariably due to a deranged state of the digestive organs and to an impoverished condition. Worms are found in more or less quantities in the stomach and intestines of all horses, and some of these subjects appear to enjoy the very best of health. We do not believe that these parasites are as often a source of annoyance to horses as are generally supposed by horsemen; that they occasionally interfere with the health there is no doubt, but those cases are rare. Bad, unwholesome food, neglect and abuse produces a deranged state of the digestive organs, and as a result ill-health, which condition is favorable to the development of worms. Of the different species of worms which are occasionally met with in horses, there are two kinds which are quite common, namely: The lumbrici, which is about ten inches long, pointed at each extremity, and is very similar to our common earthworm. They are found in the stomach and large intestines. Treatment: Give spirits of turpentine, half-ounce, beat up with two or three eggs, every morning for a week, then give the following cathartic: Linseed oil, one pint; powdered aloes, six drachms; oil of male fern, one drachm; sulphuric ether, two ounces; mix for one dose.

The dose of the above medicine should be regulated according to the age, size and strength of the subject. For colts under two years old we should give, instead of the above, areca nultin half-ounce doses morning and evening for two or three days; this should be followed up with a full dose of linseed or castor oil. 2. The other species are known as ascarides. They are from one to one and a half inches long, white and thread like, and are invariably found in the rectum. The proper way to eradicate this species is by injections of common salt and water, spirits of turpentine and oil, or a solution of tobacco. Subsequently a course of mineral and vegetable tonic medicine, supplemented with a good, wholesome, nutritious food, will be necessary to improve the general health of the patient.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Sanitary Instrument.

An apparatus for measuring the proportion of carbonic acid in the air of a room has been patented by Prof. Wolpert, of Nurnberg. By means of a siphon-arrangement, a drop of red liquid—soda-solution with phenolphthalein—is made to trickle down a prepared white thread, about a foot and a half long, every one hundred seconds. In pure air the drop continues red down to the bottom, but it loses its color by the action of carbonic acid, the quickness of the effect varying with the amount of that gas present. Air is assumed to be distinctly unwholesome when its carbonic acid exceeds 1 part in 1,000; and the scale placed behind the thread gives indications from "pure air" (up to 0.7 per 1,000) to "extremely bad" (from 4 to 7 or more per 1,000).—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—Delicate cake.—One and a quarter cups of sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup of milk, three eggs, two cups of flour, into which has been thoroughly mixed one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. The eggs should be beaten last. Flavor with nutmeg and bake in little tins. When cold, frost. Two eggs will be sufficient for the frosting. These proportions will make two dozen small cakes, and put away in a stone jar they will keep moist for a week longer.

—There were lynched during the year 1887 in these United States no fewer than one hundred and twenty-three persons. Of the various States and Territories Texas leads the list, with fifteen lynchings, and Mississippi is entitled to second place, with fourteen to her credit. All the victims were males, eighty of them being negroes.

—Clerk (who belongs to a Shakesperean lyceum and whose dramatic bent has rather the better of him, reaches the office at ten a. m. Greeting his employer)—Good morrow, sir. Employer (something of a business man)—It is nearly, indeed. Hereafter, sir, I would like to have you get around in time to bid me good morning.—*Judge.*

—Game fritters: Pick out all the meat from the carcasses of one or more baked birds and mince it very fine; put into a sauce-pan with butter, pepper, salt and nutmeg to taste, stir for a moment over the fire, remove and add the yelk of an egg and a little lemon-juice. Spread on a buttered plate to cool; divide into small portions and wrap each in a slice of bacon. Dip in batter and fry.

—Neil Smith, a Georgia colored man, was sent to the penitentiary for a term of four years in 1883 for larceny. The time of his original sentence expired a week ago, but owing to the fact that he has made several unsuccessful attempts to escape he will be forced to pass six years more behind the bars.

—England has thirty-four judges who are each in receipt of a salary ranging from $25,000 to $50,000, and together draw $910,000 a year from the treasury. The eighty judges in the courts of the United States are paid from $3,500 to $10,500 a year, an aggregate of $318,000.

SOCIAL MICE AND LIONS.

How All the Weights Must Be Adjusted in Modern Society.

Society demands equivalents. There is no such thing in the world as all give and no receive, and society is in line with the rest. When the ladies who rule society open their houses to the crowd outside, they do not open them to social paupers—people who possess nothing that is desirable, and who are destitute of the current coin. Why should they? The virtues which are of so much value in their proper place shine no more in a brilliant drawing-room than so many uncut diamonds still embedded in the mother stone. At home they do grand work—but in a drawing-room?

Frankly, now, who would ask to a superb assembly of notabilities—lions and lionesses every one of them—a meek, shabby, well-dressed mouse, because she was a good housekeeper or a tender mother, a staunch friend or a faithful wife? In the hierarchy of blessed spirits she would take high rank; but in the social jungle, among the lions and lionesses of the hour, resplendent in their magnificence, superb in their glowing strength, the blessed mouse would be incontinently squashed, and she would know that she was. Supreme genius in art, poetry, music, or mere technical dexterity, each giving that thing we call fame a reputation "out of line," as the French say, whether for bold exploration, for keen-witted detection, for unblushing injustice, safeguarded by professional obligations; eccentricity of political conduct; or even mere wealth, no matter how made, will raise the mouse by birth into an equality with the lion by inheritance.

Beauty, too, of an extraordinary quality sheds so much luster over the defaced scutcheon—or the blank where a scutcheon should be and is not—that, unless marred by impossible manners, it stands good for an "open sesame" to all the doors which ask a reason why, and an equivalent, before they turn on their hinges inwards. In the present day, however, wealth is perhaps the most potent Abracadabra. Look at the marriages which are made and then think of how money is able to make the mice fit mates for the lions. See that undersized, uncomely little jackal, with his low-bred manners, his shabby past, his doubtful career—and look at his high-born, beautiful self-sold wife; and then calculate the force at the bank of £50,000 a year! Youth, beauty, pride, blue blood, and such love as she can feel given to another, she a lioness of the most distinguished race, possessing all save this yellow metal—and lo, she takes this hideous and dirt-evolved little mouse because of the pile of gold of which he is possessor!—*London Queen.*

MATERIALS FOR COLORS.

Where and How a Goodly Number of Them Is Obtained.

Every quarter of the globe is ransacked for the materials—animal, vegetable and mineral—employed in the manufacture of the colors one finds in a paint-box. From the cochineal insect are obtained the gorgeous carmines, as well as the crimson, scarlet and purple lakes. Sepia is the inky fluid discharged by the cuttle-fish to, render the water opaque for its own concealment when attacked. Ivory-black and bone-black are made out of ivory chips. The exquisite Prussian blue is got by fusing horses' hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate. It was discovered by an accident. In the vegetable kingdom are included the lakes, derived from roots, barks and gums. Blue-black is from the charcoal of the vine stalk. Lamp-black is soot from certain resinous substances. From the madder-plant which grows in Hindostan, is manufactured Turkey red. Gamboge comes from the yellow sap of a tree, which the natives of Siam catch in cocoa-nut shells. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy. When burned, it is burned sienna. Raw umber is an earth from Umbria, and is also burned. To these vegetable pigments may probably be added Indian ink, which is said to be made from burnt camphor. The Chinese, who alone can produce it, will not reveal the secret of its composition. Mastic—the base of the varnish so-called—is from the gum of the mastic tree, indigenous to the Grecian Archipelago. Bistre is the soot of wood-ashes. Of real ultramarine but little is found in the market. It is obtained from the precious lapis lazuli, and commands a fabulous price. Chinese white is zinc. Scarlet is iodide of mercury, and cinnabar, or native vermillion, is from quicksilver ore. Luckily for the health of small children, the water-colors in the cheap boxes usually bought for them have little or no relation, chemically, to the real pigments they are intended to counterfeit.—*Argonaut.*

—The amole or soap plant is an important feature of rural life in California, especially with the Spanish population. The plant rises from a subterranean bulb, which is egg-shaped in form, two or three inches in diameter, and enveloped in a thick coating of black, matted, hair-like fibers. This bulb has the detergent properties of soap, cleaning the hands or clothing quite as well and much more pleasantly than the coarser kinds of soap.

—All the steel marking and canceling stamps used by the various post-offices throughout the country are made in the little machine-shop of Colonel Benjamin Chambers, at Heathsville, Va. Heathsville itself was one of the first towns established by the settlers in Virginia.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

BASEBALL TALK.

Getzein signed with Detroit for $2,700.

The new Milwaukee ground will seat 5,300.

Omaha has organized an amateur baseball association.

The California league season of 1888 will begin March 25.

Florida is passing through a severe attack of baseball fever.

The Chicagos will play a series of games at New Orleans after leaving Hot Springs.

The St. Louis club is said to be trying to make a deal for pitcher Hughes, of the Brooklyn club.

The California league has adopted another eastern innovation and will have a staff of salaried umpires.

Smith and Mullane are said to have made nearly $500 apiece last season for extra winning games pitched.

If the Cincinnati team clears more than expenses on the present trip, the surplus will be divided among the players.

It is thought that the southern trip will cost the Cincinnati club in the neighborhood of $1,500, but with good luck expenses may be cleared.

From Omaha comes word that Van Dyke, of the De Moines team, has challenged Sunday, of the Pittsburgs, to run him a 100 yard dash for $250 a side.

Many of the players who wintered in California are heavily in debt to Hart and Foutz, who acted as bankers, to the tune of several thousand of dollars.

Anson reports that he has quite recovered the throwing use of his right arm, which has been strained for some years. He attributes his recovery to hand ball playing.

Smith can go to Boston for $2,200. This is about all President Soden will pay for him, and the increase in salary will hardly pay Smith's expenses of removing to Boston.

Tiernan has accepted the terms of the New York club, but has not yet signed. He says that rather than leave the New York club he would play for $1,000 less than he could get elsewhere.

Brooklyn will have three big threes this year: Caruthers, Bushong and Foutz, of St. Louis; D. O'Brien, Orr and Radford, of the Mets, and Smith, Terry and Pinckney, of the home club.

Atlanta has declined to go into the Southern league, which leaves out Chattanooga, and the league will be composed of four cities—Birmingham, New Orleans, Charleston, S. C., and Memphis.

Slattery, who will play left field for the New York team next season, was at one time the champion amateur high jumper of Massachusetts. Slattery is a runner of no mean ability, and has a 100 yard record of 10 3-5 secs.

Smiling Mickey Welch, of the New York club, who is now at Holyoke, refuses to either confirm or deny the report that he would not sign. He said he had until March to consider the matter and his decision would then be made public.

Harry Wright thinks Billy Sunday will strengthen the Pittsburg nine in base running. He says: "They talk about the little fellow not getting a good start off first base, but he manages to get to second before the ball. I think he is one of the best base runners in the League. And in the field—well, he chances everything."

SPORTING AND ATHLETIC.

J. R. Haggin declines to sell Jockey Hamilton's release to Capt. Brown.

A big trotting meeting, with $30,000 in purses, is talked of for Belmont park in September next.

Charles Marvin says that the Palo Alta colts will not come east next season, but next year he expects to bring on a string that will do credit to California.

A Maine breeding concern has offered $50,000 for the California stallion Guy Wilkes. The offer was first accepted and then refused. The owners now place the value at $60,000.

Dan Daly, of St. Louis, has received a letter from Ike Weir, the "Spider," who is now at Minneapolis. Weir says he contemplates a trip to St. Louis to remain some time, and wants to know if there is a 120-pound man in St. Louis with whom he could arrange a sparring match.

A letter has been received from Jake Kilrain in which he says he is well physically and doing remarkably well financially. He further says he will return to Baltimore in April, and requests that his single scull, which is now at the Ariel boathouse, Spring Garden, be put in order, as he wants to practice rowing this summer.

Friar's Balsam is still a red hot favorite for the English Derby, only 2 to 1 being offered against him, while the next in favor is Orbit at 8 to 1. Friar's Balsam is about the strongest favorite ever known for the English race at this time of the year, and the general opinion is that nothing short of an accident can bring about his defeat.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

In sewing and winding carpet rags double them with the right side up.

Clothespins boiled a few minutes and quickly dried once or twice a month become more durable.

Nice table cloths and napkins should not be allowed to become much soiled, so that they will require vigorous rubbing with soap or in hot water.

Bronze may be renovated and recolored by mixing one part of muriatic acid and two parts of water; free the article from all grease and dirt, and apply the diluted acid with a cloth; when dry polish with sweet oil.

To take rust out of steel rub the steel with sweet oil; in a day or two rub with finely powdered unslaked lime until the rust all disappears, then oil again, roll in woolen and put in a dry place, especially if it be table cutlery.

The little white worms which sometimes make the earth in a plant jar look as if it was alive, can be driven out by stopping the hole in the bottom of the jar and covering the earth with water in which you have dissolved a little lime. Let this stand for several hours, and it is not likely that you will be troubled with the worms any more.—New York Mail and Express.

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

Mr. Moody will not go to the Pacific coast this season, as was expected.

The English Church union has established a "yearly celebration" (of the communion) for its deceased members.

The receipts of the A. B. C. F. M. for the first four months of the fiscal year are $50,000 more than for the corresponding period last year.

Rev. Frank Russell, D. D., pastor of the Congregational church, Oswego, N. Y., has been appointed field secretary of the Evangelical alliance. His work for the present will be the organization of branches throughout the state of New York.

MYSTERY OF RED HAIR.

THE CONCLUSIVE DEMONSTRATION MADE BY AN ARTIST.

No Such a Thing as Real Red Hair—The Sunset Headed Maiden Is Never Stupid. Glowing Locks on the Stage—In Literature.

"Red hair! There's no such thing!" exclaimed a young and well known artist who has passed many days in sunny Italy the other afternoon as he promenaded up Fifth avenue with an equally well known swell. They had just come from lunching at Delmonico's at the swell's expense, and the latter had just remarked, after the manner of his kind: "By Jove, just look at that wed headed girl crowssing ovah heah; she gives me a sunstroke, dontcher know."

"Why don't people call colors by their proper names?" went on the exasperated artist as they passed the Brunswick.

"But, my deah fellah, dontcher know what Mawy Anderson says, 'A wose by any other name would smell as sweet,' and if wed hair isn't wed, why, it looks wed all the same," and as this logic seemed irrefutable there was silence until the two men disappeared within the portals of the Knickerbocker club.

The reporter, who had overheard this conversation, determined to unsolve the mystery of red hair, and at dusk sought the artist in his studio to find out what color red hair was. The artist was looking picturesque and kind, and was pleased to mix on his palette three different shades of red, three of yellow and three of brown.

TWO OR THREE COLORS MIXED.

"Now," said he, with the air of the college professor who pauses to catch the class with some startling question, "point me out the color that is like red hair." The reporter couldn't do it. He hovered about the orange color as the small boy around the circus tent, but could not touch it. He almost singled out one of the sickly looking browns, but the reds he skipped entirely.

"Give it up."

"Thought you would," said the artist, condescendingly. "What people call red hair is a mixture of two or three colors, according to the shade of red. Now, look here. If I dab my finger in this yellow and mix it with that red, what do I get?"

"Why, exactly the color of hair the girl had today."

"I told you so," said the artist, "and don't let any one ever convince you that there is such a thing as real red hair. Call it red if you choose, but don't think of it as the same color as a train lantern or a coaching parasol, because you will be way off. Adelaide Neilson had red hair, you know, one of the most beautiful tints, and Willie Winter spoke of it as 'the burnished gold that floated around her royal head,' so if you choose to take that term you will be nearer the truth."

It is said by those who ought to know, and no one has contradicted the statement, that a red haired girl is never a stupid girl. She is always quick of speech and quick of action. Red hair brings with it a quick intelligence and generally great sensibility. When it comes with blue eyes and brown brows and lashes the owner is of a sentimental turn of mind and usually very musical; with brown eyes and dark lashes the red headed girl is noted for her beauty of complexion—generally an ivory white—her love of exercise, and is very frequently endowed with great dramatic ability.

A STRONG, EMOTIONAL NATURE.

Red hair always goes with a strong, emotional nature, and the red haired girl laughs and cries at the theatre when her black and yellow haired sisters sit silent. She is a creature quick to anger, easy to please, a lovable darling when she likes you, but sharper than a two edged sword and as bitter as early gooseberries when she doesn't.

"Who are our red headed girls and women?"

Those on the stage are well known. Mrs. James Brown Potter is perhaps the most interesting. Her hair is considered her greatest beauty. It isn't the "reddish" red hair, but it looks like bronze, touched with a tint of golden flame here and there. Mary Anderson, who has light brown hair, by the way, raves over Mrs. Potter's hair and wishes hers was like it.

Kate Claxton has what is called real red hair—the bricky, carroty, dark red tint—but it is not a bit unbecoming. It is so soft and silken, so plentiful and curls in loose ringlets, and then it has been such a salvation to her, so she says, for when fire meets fire they run apart, and she owes her miraculous escapes from burning hotels to her ruddy hair.

In the literary world red hair is intensely admired. Emerson loved it, James Whitcomb Riley has written many poems on it and in one calls it "nut brown hair with a golden gleam," and Dante Gabrielle Rosetti's wife, who died when very young, had hair of a yellow red, long and curling. He buried all his poems with her, but the friends who had wished for his fame had them removed a few years afterwards and found that the beautiful red hair had grown and twined itself all about the manuscript.

In our literary world of to-day there are many women with red hair.

In the social world there are many red headed girls and women who are both belles and beauties.

Among the great army of girls who earn their living in the large dry goods stores there are many with red hair which society belles would give a great deal of money to possess.

A lady artist gives a few hints as to what colors red headed people should wear:

"Those who have hair verging on brown look well in anything. Most red headed people should avoid crimson; pink is becoming to pale golden red hair and a very fair complexion; green of all shades to all shades of red hair; blue likewise; yellow to be avoided except by those with auburn hair; black especially becoming; also lavender."—New York Journal.

The London "Zoo."

The traveling propensities of the Englishman are beneficial to the London "Zoo," which receives every week a score or more of gifts from all parts of the world. There are 2,000 animals in the "Zoo," and there were 639,674 visitors to the gardens last year.—Philadelphia Call.

An Enterprising Farmer.

It is said that a young farmer near town hires a negro to plow, and in order to see that no time is fooled away he rides the mule so as to face the plowman, carrying an umbrella over his own head and using a big fan in order to keep cool. —Covington (Ga.) Enterprise.

The military tactics of the British soldiers of today are exactly the same as in the time of the duke of Wellington. They are more picturesque than practical.

IN EUROPEAN BALLROOMS.

America's Famous Dancing Master Comments on Scenes There.

Mr. Allen Dodworth sat in his apartment in the Avenue de l'Alma and talked over the state of affairs in Europe from a terpsichorean point of view. "A European ballroom," said he, "is full of surprises to an American. In the first place, he is astonished to find that in general, leaving out the very high society people, every one dances with every one else, without introduction. Approve of it? Of course I don't. Do you think I would wish my daughters to be addressed by any stranger who happened to take a fancy to them? Another thing which startles us is the cordial reception accorded to negroes. Why, in a large ball at any of the various European resorts you will see men of all colors, from a jet black down to a pale yellow, waltzing with the young ladies, chatting and flirting with them; in fact, quite as well received as any one else. Of course, there is no reason why they should not be if they behave themselves; but, all the same, it does grate on the feelings of an American to see a pretty girl whirling about in the arms of a thick lipped African."

"Do you think that they waltz in Europe as we do?" I asked.

"Decidedly not," he replied. "They do not reverse, for instance, but go spinning around with a perfectly flat motion, like a top. It is a mystery how they can keep it up so long without falling. Of course, too, this style of waltzing makes it quite impossible to avoid constant collisions. I remember an amusing sight at Wiesbaden two summers ago. A gentleman and lady, both Americans, were taking part in one of the grand balls, and were waltzing as we always do at home. Well, the Germans all around them finally began to get annoyed at the clever way in which they would shoot in and out through the crowd, and at last several couples tried to push into them. However, at each attempt of this kind, the gentleman would skillfully change his direction and avoid the encounter. I never laughed more heartily, and I assure you the Americans were not touched once. Oh, our superiority in the waltz is very generally admitted, even in Europe. I heard an interesting story illustrating this only a few weeks ago. It was on the occasion of a splendid ball given in Athens at the king's palace. An American couple were on the floor, and, both being passionately fond of a waltz, were so absorbed in it that they hardly noticed that, one by one, the other dancers had retired, and that at last they were quite alone. It was only when the prince himself began to clap his hands that a burst of applause showed them that they had been the objects of general admiration.

"I had a long talk a few days ago with Desoria, one of the best known dancing teachers in Paris. It was he who taught the De Lesseps children to dance the 'Peacock,' which they did at an entertainment given some weeks ago at M. de Lesseps' house. It is an old fashioned quadrille which was popular in the time of Louis XV, and they danced it very nicely. He tells me that young men come to him and expect to learn the waltz in two or three lessons, and really he would not believe me when I told him that I have had pupils begin with me at 4 years of age and leave me at their marriage, only to send me their own children later on. Yes, sir, I have taught in families on Fifth avenue for three generations."—New York Sun.

Explosive Soda Water Bottles.

The yearly increasing consumption of temperance drinks, particularly of aerated waters, is, on the whole, a matter for congratulation. It is also a fact which renders the more necessary some precaution lest the greater demand should itself entail certain public disadvantages, which might, with some forethought, be avoided. With regard to cost, for instance, recent experience has shown that there is in many quarters a tendency to unjustifiable extortion in the retail sale of these very simple drinks. A warning of a different kind has lately been communicated through the daily press with reference to the imperfect filling of soda water bottles. A fault of this description is little, if at all, less blameworthy than that to which we have already referred. It is necessary for the safe use of aerated waters that the water itself should be in a due proportion to the gas which it is intended to absorb. If it is not, the excess of gas may cause, and repeatedly has caused, an explosion, sometimes with serious consequences. How far, in such cases of accident, the result was due to some flaw in the bottles themselves is doubtful.—London Lancet.

Gen. Jackson's Death Bed.

Gen. Jackson's death bed at the Hermitage, one bright Sabbath morning in June, 1845, is described as a scene never to be forgotten. He bade them all adieu in the tenderest terms, and enjoined them, old and young, white and black, to meet him in heaven. All were in tears, and when he had breathed his last the outburst of grief was irrepressible. The congregation at the little Presbyterian church on the plantation, which the general had built to gratify his deceased wife, the morning service over, came flocking to the mansion as his eyes were closing, and added their bewailment to the general sorrow.

Shortly after this mournful event a lady friend of the family encountered an old servant in the kitchen, who was sobbing as though her heart would break. "Ole missus is gone," she brokenly said to the lady, "and now ole massa is gone; dey's all gone, and dey was our bes frens. And ole massa, not satisfied with teachin' us how to live, has now teached us how to die."—Ben: Perley Poore's Letter.

The Shipment of Gold.

Gold is shipped across the ocean in specie kegs, made of extra hard wood with an extra iron hoop, each keg containing $5,000. In the interest of security each keg is treated to what is technically known among the shippers as the "red taping process." At each end of the keg, in the projecting rim of the staves above the head, are bored four holes at equidistant intervals. A piece of red tape is run through these holes, crossing on the head of the keg, and the ends finally meet in the center. At the point of meeting the tape is sealed to the keg's head by wax bearing the name of the shipper. Gold crosses the ocean very much as any other kind of freight, without any special looking after, though some houses scrupulously limit the amount intrusted to any one ship to $250,000.—Exchange.

An Important Find.

Two skeletons dug up several months ago in a cave near the Orneau, in Belgium, appear to belong to the oldest race of which any distinct record exists. These prehistoric individuals were contemporary with the mammoth, and inhabited the country before the great ice age. They were short and thick set, with broad shoulders, supporting a long and narrow head, with an extremely low forehead.—Arkansaw Traveler.

"HALLES CENTRALES."

THE PLACE WHERE THE PARISIANS BUY THEIR FOOD.

An Enormous Market House with Acres Under Cover—Methods of Buying and Selling—Stirring Scene at 4 o'Clock in the Morning.

There are now twelve pavilions of iron and glass at the Paris Halles Centrales. Each one seems to be devoted to a different sort of edibles, and yet the space thus allotted under cover is little more than half large enough for the city's needs. The four largest pavilions are those where fish, poultry, vegetables and dairy produce are sold. All the pavilions are well ventilated, the stalls are commodious and "down among the dead men" are basement cellars, where the stall renters are permitted to store such imperishable goods as they have been unable to dispose of in the course of the day.

The wagons bringing the meat from slaughter houses and poultry from trains begin to arrive about 11 o'clock in the evening, and they continue coming throughout the night. The employes lift out the baskets and arrange them along the sidewalks. In each basket is the carcass of an animal, either whole or cut up into quarters, and carefully wrapped up in stout canvas; also a label bearing the name of the sender, the weight of the contents and a sort of bill of lading, which is handed to a market official, who makes from it his memoranda. Then a number is placed on all the merchandise which comes from the same shipper, after which the board of health inspector makes his examination, marks a V on all meat that he considers fit for food and has the rest removed to another place to be looked at more carefully later on. When it is finally found unfit to eat it is confiscated and either sent to the Jardin des Plantes to be thrown to the wild animals, or is totally destroyed.

In the meantime the forts de la halle, or market porters, have commenced their part of the common work. Handling the meat which has passed inspection with large iron hooks, they carry it to the public weighing station, and when the weight of each piece has been twice recorded, once by the clerk of the consignee and once by the city's employe, a label is fastened to it with a galvanized iron pin, and then the meat is hung up in rows to be sold, a la crie, or at public auction, to the retail dealers, and as the pieces are sold the name of the purchaser is written on the other side of the label.

This is the routine for carcasses and quarters already prepared, but there is other meat in large quantities which has to undergo two operations known as the epluchage (trimming) and the decoupage, or cutting up. This is done by five men, and is a difficult and sometimes dangerous work. The decoupeurs wear a sort of cap, to which a lighted candle is fixed; this is the only light that they have to do their work by, and it must be executed with great rapidity in the midst of a crowd of porters and other market hands. There are, it is true, a few gas jets here and there, but not enough of them to enable the inspectors and cutters to do their work properly. Why don't they burn more gas? Well, because it is known in Paris that gas is a bad thing for meat and other food, and the less of gas there is used about eatables the better for mankind.

Four o'clock is the hour when the vente en criee begins. The din is appalling. Strong armed wenches, men and boys are pushing about or pushing trucks bearing hampers full to the brim, and salesmen perched aloft in small pulpits bawl their offers in voices which sound like dismal howls under the zinc roofings, while customers bid in the same strain. The buyers at this early hour are stallkeepers, proprietors of restaurants and hotels, and caterers to hospitals or asylums. These people, by coming early, get their provisions much cheaper than the public will do in the course of the day, though this is not true of fish, which is subject to astonishing fluctuations. The wholesale selling ends at 6 o'clock, and now cooks and poor wives make their appearance by thousands.

It is a curious and an instructive scene, I assure you, that of the markets at an early morning hour.

The street is so crowded with people that wheeled vehicles cannot enter; but beyond the church stand rows of cabs, with their horses' heads facing the shops on the other side of the little rue that runs along the front of the ancient edifice. Here on the sidewalk stand hundreds of baskets of fruit, grapes and whitish brown things that on closer inspection prove to be mushrooms. There is a wide passage between the two lines of pavilions, and at this early hour this passage is that lovely that even you, good people of the golden coast, would cry out: "Ye gods! how beautiful." The colors of all the rainbows that have arched themselves over the earth since Noah went yachting greet our eyes. It is a paradise of roses, camellias, violets, primroses, of all the flowers in the world, at least it seems so. Farther on are things which English people call roots, but which we in our superiority pronounce vegetables. Hundreds and hundreds of rows of red carrots, as many more rows of white turnips; rows three or four feet high, mind you, and so skillfully piled that no vestige of the green stems can be seen, and yet to each root is such an appendage. And the cabbages and the cauliflowers! and the baskets of string beans and peas! and the green stuffs for salads! and the potatoes, "Arrah, the spuds!" as I heard the gentleman—he may even now be one of our first citizens for all I know—say once upon a time in Dublin.

A little further on are the fishes, on wicker platters, like round basket lids with handles on either side, turbot, skate, mackerel, sole, salmon, perch, etc., in ten, fifteen and twenty pairs at a time. These fishwomen are not those of Billingsgate, but they will do. I have no wish to come into contest with muscular red arms; and, phew! heaven knows they are just now strong enough to knock John Sullivan himself out of time. Parisians like fish, and consume yearly an average of very nearly 51,000,000 pounds thereof.—Henry Haynie in San Francisco Chronicle.

Ben: Perley Poore's Farm

Maj. Ben: Perley Poore never made any money off his fine Indian Hill farm, Massachusetts, although under shrewd management it would have returned him a good income. A thrifty Bostonian is quoted in The Philadelphia Record as saying: "Several years ago the major cut 200 tons of hay off it. Hay was worth $22 a ton then. But, by George, the major didn't sell a pound of it! Not a pound! He just fed it to those old white cattle of his that he kept just because they didn't have a black hair on their hides. They all died on his hands. He never thought of selling or killing them. And then his latch string was always out. How could he save money?"—New York Tribune.

An Old Time Hole Borer.

"I began drilling holes in the ground," said Mr. Delany, a driller of gas wells, in answer to an inquiring reporter, "in 1860, and have been at it ever since—that's twenty-seven years—except three years I was in the army. The drills then were lighter than we use now, and they have been greatly improved since, though there has been little improvement in tools in the last five years. We frequently struck gas in those days in good quantities, but we didn't want it then; we were boring for oil. It takes four men to operate a well, and the machinery is expensive. The men work day and night—two day and two night, changing at 12 o'clock at noon. One of the two men attends to the engine and boiler and dresses the tools, and the other attends to the well and the drill. The tools require constant sharpening. It is a mistake to suppose that any men can do this sort of work. Men of experience are required; common labor cannot do it. The largest oil well I ever bored, I believe, yielded 3,000 barrels every twenty-four hours. That was the property of the Forest Oil company, and was located in Warren county, Pa. I do not know what it yields now, probably very little. I had plenty of work during the oil excitement in Pennsylvania, and that was probably the wildest excitement ever seen, going far ahead of the gold excitement in California. We do not need to go near so deep to strike gas as to get oil. Every well in Indiana where gas has been struck stopped at a less depth than a thousand feet. It is largely a matter of guess work, or luck. We can tell nothing from the outside, because there are no surface indications."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Very Womanly Incident.

I saw a very womanly bit in a horse car one day not long ago. Two ladies, both well bred women of the world looking creatures, entered at the same time from opposite sides of the street. They sat down and paid their fares in the lofty way usual with women of their kind. Then one seemed to start, and her eyes fastened upon a big bunch of daisies the other had. Once or twice she turned away, but sentiment got the better of her, and she spoke out in the most childish way: "Oh, tell me, are the daisies out in the country?"

The other smiled coolly and said, "Oh, yes!"

Then the first woman turned away and her eyes filled brimming full. Then the tears ran over, and she had to wipe them away. By this time I was interested to see how it was coming out. No. 2 apparently did not see it, but looked out of the window and at the daisies with perfect unconcern. Then she signaled the conductor to stop the car. As she got up she quickly divided the bunch; laid them beside the other. "We both love them. Let us share them," she said, and got out of the car. Now, wasn't that pretty, and wasn't it rare? Indeed it was.—New York Graphic.

Marie Antoinette's Diadem in Buffalo.

A well known Buffalo man, living on the west side, has just returned home from a trip to Europe. Among other souvenirs he brought with him a diamond made for and worn by Marie Antoinette. The fillet is a plain band of Roman gold, inlaid with a mosaic of opals, turquoises, rubies and sapphires, depicting incidents in the lives of Helen and Dido. Above this rises a spray pattern of beaten gold exquisitely wrought, supporting a border of fleur de lis composed of rose diamonds and pearls. Three of the diamonds are from the famous Golconda mines. The monogram of the unhappy queen is engraved on the inside of the fillet. This somehow escaped the notice of the auctioneer, else it might have brought much more than was paid for it, 50,500 francs. The jewels alone are worth that. Such a souvenir would excite great interest if its possessor could be induced to place it on exhibition.—Buffalo Courier.

Roll Call at the Opera Comique.

There was a melancholy roll call of the company of the Opera Comique in the Theatre des Varietes. M. Carvalho and his son arrived, and the manager took his seat on the stage amid acclamations from the staff of the theatre and the people who were present. He was hardly able to speak, owing to emotion. When he said that he had come to call the roll, as was done by soldiers after a battle, there was a great deal of sobbing among the women, many of whom were in mourning. The chorus master called out the names, and the melancholy reply, "dead," was frequently heard amid the sounds of lamentation. The names of those whose bodies had been found were left out in the call. Ten were reported dead and eight injured. —London Standard.

Driving in New Mexico.

People in the east are sometimes astonished by the stories that are told of the long drives and rides that are taken in the west. A roadster in this region that is good for fifty miles a day is a rare animal. Col. J. W. Dwyer, of New Mexico, said the other day: We think nothing of driving sixty miles a day. I have driven a span of horses seventy-five miles in a single day without seeming to weary them. There is something about the air and atmospheric conditions that permits the lungs of the animals to work just right all the time. My ranch is thirty miles from Senator Dorsey's, and three hours is considered ample time to drive over there.—New York Tribune.

Earth and Atmosphere.

If it were possible to rise above the atmosphere which surrounds the earth, we should see nothing but an intense and shapely defined ball of fire, while everything else would be wrapped in total darkness. There could be no difference of light without an atmosphere or some similar medium for it to act upon; but if the air around us extended to a height of 700 miles, the rays of the sun could not penetrate it, and we should be left in darkness. At the depth of 700 feet in the ocean the light ceases altogether, one-half of the light being absorbed in passing through seven feet of the purest water.—Boston Budget.

A Bath Under Difficulties.

While about to take my bath in Olsu at the hotel, and when just touching the tips of my toes to the boiling hot water prepared for me, the whole family—father, mother and three daughters—came to wish me a pleasant bath. Before I thought I ducked under the water, but I stood till they left, although it did seem as though they would never cease bowing and paying compliments, all of which I returned, enveloped like some of the people in Fox's "Book of Martyrs," in a blinding steam. They did go at last, and I jumped out as red as a lobster, and I feel red even now. —Japan Cor. Sacramento Record.

The Philadelphia North American says that after a goose has lived its natural life of fifty years, it then becomes a fashionable boarding house delicacy.

SOME AMUSEMENT NOTES.

London is to have a new theatre for light opera that will cost $250,000.

Jane Hading, the great Paris favorite, will probably come to America with Coquelin next October.

It is rumored that Mary Anderson intends to play in Germany before returning to America next August.

Etelka Gerster is on a tour with the Campanini Concert company and will continue with them some weeks.

Mary Anderson is bringing her London season to a close. Her audiences are almost exclusively composed of provincial tourists.

Clara Louise Kellogg, it is announced, will tour next season with an opera company of sixty-five persons, under the management of her young husband, Carl Strakosch.

The annual pay roll of the Paris Grand Opera foots up $473,241, and in spite of the fact that no rent is paid and government furnishes $160,000 a year, the manager is invariably a loser.

Arrangements have been completed whereby Fanny Davenport will play a summer season on the Pacific slope under Al Hayman's management. Miss Davenport opens at the Baldwin theatre, San Francisco, May 14.

Theodore Thomas may be forestalled in his professional tour through Europe. The French conductor, Lamoreux, is going to make a concert tour through Spain, Portugal, Russia and England with ninety performers.

Mrs. Alice Shaw, the whistler, is to go to England in the spring, and, as a social novelty, she may vie with Adelaide Detchon, whose pretty pipings and bird imitations have been the correct thing to listen to for several seasons past.

Australia has just got roller skates and is so busy with them that the theatres suffer. It is decided not to take "A Parlor Match" there, but George Knight will undertake a professional tour.

While W. S. Gilbert is building a theatre in London there is no foundation for the rumor that Gilbert and Sullivan have had a falling out. Their union is as strong as ever and a better opera than "The Mikado" is said to be preparing.

Lillian Olcott is credited with the most eccentric fashion of these times. The young actress has a small live snake of a greenish hue, imported from Africa, inclosed in a sort of harness of gold encrusted with small diamonds and fastened to her collar with a diamond clasp.

Coquelin, the French comedian, is having a social as well as an artistic success in Egypt. His five performances in Cairo were attended by the khedive, and he has been received at the palace with distinguished honors. M. Coquelin has broken the record in Egypt by declining to ascend the big pyramid.

Nat Goodwin broke a glass at a dinner some time ago. One of the guests, a very homely man, remarked, laughingly, that he had never broken a glass in his life. "What," quizzingly inquired Nat, "not even when you looked into one?"—Dramatic News.

Charles H. Hoyt, author of "A Rag Baby," "Parlor Match," "Bunch of Keys," "Tin Soldier," "Hole in the Ground" and "Brass Monkey," says his sleep is interrupted by the fear that after he is dead some Ignatius Donnelly will arise and attribute his dramatic works to William M. Evarts.

STRAY BITS.

During the last sixteen years 25,000 sailors on British ships have been lost at sea.

The business of the London postoffice is of such magnitude that the present postmaster general has saved $15,000 a year in sealing wax and twine expenses alone.

The little farm house in which Horace Greeley was born, together with 120 acres of farm land, is to be sold at auction at Amherst, N. H., for taxes amounting to $20.25.

An eastern man of figures says that an average of 1,000 people are drowned through the ice in the United States every winter, and an average of 3,000 are drowned by accident in the summer.

A steel steamboat, to cost $50,000, is being constructed to run on the upper Mississippi, the expectation being that it will make the trip from St. Louis to St. Paul in half the time required by the existing wooden craft.

Electricity has done much for civilization, but its possibilities, it seems, have not been exhausted. An "electric birch" has been invented, by which refractory school pupils can be punished to a nicety and no marks be left.

An Ann Arbor student suspected that some one was stealing his coal. He loaded one of the lumps with a charge of gunpowder, and the next morning his landlady's stove blew up and his breakfast executed a beautiful fresco design on the kitchen ceiling.

"Weight sociables" are the latest craze at Yankton. The gentlemen pick their ladies, take them to the scales, weigh them, pay a quarter of a cent a pound into the general fund, and then escort them to supper. The latter costs not far from six bits a pound.

Professor Malcomson, of Dallas, Tex., who is said to be a teacher of some learning, advances the theory that the earth is flat and also motionless, neither rotating on its axis nor revolving around the sun. He also believes that the sun and moon are smaller than the earth, and that the light of the moon is her own and not reflected from the sun.

A funeral procession which started for the cemetery at Fremont, N. Y., encountered snow drifts so deep that it couldn't proceed. The remains were placed in a blacksmith shop near by and the mourners and friends set to work with shovels. The work was not finished till the following evening, when the corpse was buried by the light of lanterns.

The scale bug is the pest of California. It confines its ravages to orange groves. It feeds on the leaves and burrows in the tendrils, and when its work is complete the leaf curls up, shrivels, and the tree dies within a short time. A prominent St. Louis manufacturer recently invested $25,000 in an orange grove near Los Angeles which suffered from the blight and had to be sold at a heavy loss.

Enoch Robinson, for more than half a century a dealer in locks in Boston, has just died at his curious residence, known as the Round house. The building, as its name indicates, is circular in form, and has three stories, the third story being of smaller diameter than the others. The interior arrangements are in keeping with the exterior, there being circular stairways, entries, rooms, tables, etc., in profusion.

Every man when he takes up his cards at a game of whist holds one out of 635,013,559,600 possible hands. As for the total number of variations possible among all the players, it is so enormous as almost to exceed belief. Mr. Babbage calculated that if 1,000,000 of men were to be engaged dealing cards at the rate of one deal each minute, day and night, for 100,000,000 of years, they would not then have exhausted all the possible variations of the cards, but only 100,000th part of them.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE SCHOOL MEETING.

Proceedings of the Second Meeting to Perfect Arrangements.

The second meeting of citizens to consider the proposition of erecting a new schoolhouse and complete arrangements for the same was held last Saturday evening. After calling the meeting to order, Trustee Patterson suggested that Mr. Wadsworth occupy the chair, at the same time paying a tribute to that gentleman's qualification for the position.

Mr. Wadsworth declined the honor.

The object of the meeting was then stated by the chairman for the information of those who were not present at the first meeting.

Mr. Wadsworth suggested that a secretary was necessary, and named A. A. Hansen.

On motion Mr. Hansen was appointed.

The question of location was then discussed. Mr. Schutte thought the present site was as good as any to be obtained, provided the title to the land be finally settled. He alluded to its situation as being generally convenient to all residents, and besides its remoteness from the business part of town was a desirable consideration to be remembered. The gentleman also suggested that a committee of three be appointed, whose duty would be to thoroughly examine the various claims to the title to this property, so that negotiations could be held with the rightful owners with a view to purchasing the same.

Mr. Clark moved that the chair appoint the committee, which motion prevailed.

The chair appointed Messrs. Brass, Clark and Faucher as such committee.

By reference to the school law it was found that the Trustees had authority to call an election, after thirty days' notice, to decide the question of the issuance of bonds, and that matter was accordingly left to their discretion.

As matters had now been put in proper form to prosecute the good work vigorously, and there being no further business, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Board.

THE TRUSTEES MEET.

A meeting of the Board of School Trustees was held at the residence of the chairman, Mr. James Mull, last Monday.

After the transaction of routine business the Board considered the matter of issuing a call for an election to decide the question of placing bonds for the erection of a new schoolhouse.

It was decided to issue the call as soon as the proper blanks could be received from San Diego, and the secretary was instructed to telegraph for the same.

J. A. McCulloch was appointed census marshal for Carlsbad school district.

The Board then adjourned.

A Valuable Reference.

Edward Dexter, C. E., has completed a map of the town of Carlsbad which is certainly a fine piece of work. The various blocks and lots have been carefully resurveyed and the present or prospective owners can see at a glance the location of their lots by reference to this map, so distinct and accurate are they displayed. The various avenues and streets are also plainly delineated, thus affording valuable information to the new-comer or any one unfamiliar with their location. The map can be seen at the office of the Carlsbad Land and Mineral Water Company, and all are welcome to examine and profit by the information to be obtained thereby.

A Handsome Exhibit.

One of the prettiest collections of shells, sea moss, starfish and many other marine curiosities to be seen anywhere is that of Mrs. A. M. Buntain, of this town. The labor incidental to the gathering and arrangement of these natural ornaments was doubtless considerable, and the good taste evinced in the display is very creditable to the lady. Admirers of the beautiful in nature are advised to examine this choice collection, as it will well repay a visit.

"THE CARLSBAD."

The Great Building Nearing Completion—Its Popular Manager.

With General Superintendent Frazier at the helm, work is progressing rapidly upon the new hotel, and its completion is now only a matter of a few days. Last Monday morning some changes were made in the hours of labor and other details, made necessary to secure a speedy conclusion. Although by these changes the mechanics employed on the building work an hour longer each day, still all were satisfied. The men, fully realizing the importance of having the elegant structure in readiness to receive the large influx of visitors expected next month, and the ultimate advantage to Carlsbad which will be derived thereby, accepted the situation gracefully, and it is said worked even more zealously than before, to the end that the desired result may be attained. Carloads of building material, windows, doors, etc., have arrived almost daily, and nothing now seems lacking to prevent our having one of the finest hotels in all respects on the coast.

Captain Frazier informed the reporter that he would commence receiving bids next week for supplying the furniture, carpets, etc., necessary for the establishment. Lively competition is expected between the leading wholesale houses of San Diego and Los Angeles to obtain the contracts; but perfect justice will be the rule of the management, and the lowest bidder—everything else being equal—will secure the prize.

FRANK MILLER, MANAGER.

The usual business tact and good judgment which have prevailed since the inauguration of this great enterprise has been again displayed in the selection of a manager. Although scores of applications, accompanied with munificent proposals, have been received for the position, none were regarded with as much favor as was that of Mr. Frank Miller, present proprietor and manager of the Hotel Glenwood, at Riverside, and it is now definitely settled that that gentleman will assume control of "The Carlsbad." Mr. Miller has a national fame as a popular Boniface, and the friends he has acquired during his career as hotel manager are legion. It is safe to predict that a large proportion of Riverside's pleasure-seekers (and, by the way, they rank among the most refined and intelligent residents of this State) will be guests of the big hotel during the season, as their knowledge of Mr. Miller's ability and desire to provide for the comfort of all guarantees a pleasant sojourn.

All in all, affairs in and around the new hotel present a very bright aspect.

The Musical Union.

An exceedingly good programme was rendered by this talented organization at the residence of Mrs. J. D. Crain, last Tuesday evening. The attendance was unusually large, thereby showing that the excellence of the selections and the talent of the participants are becoming well-known and thoroughly appreciated by our music-lovers. Among the numbers given the following deserve the highest meed of praise: An instrumental solo by Mrs. Crain; a vocal solo by Mr. Buchanan, which was encored; a quartette, comprising Mesdames Pratt and Buntain, Messrs. Carr and Buchanan, gave a choice selection in perfect style, and instrumental solos were contributed by Miss Gertie Woolman and Mrs. Crain, which served to conclude the enjoyable programme. The next meeting of the Union will be held at the residence of Mrs. Faucher next Tuesday evening, and a repetition of the last enjoyable entertainment may be confidently looked for.

Mr. Behrens, of San Pascual Valley, visited Carlsbad one day this week, with a load of superior vegetables, which he disposed of at reasonable prices. If the patronage justifies it he intends coming here twice a week during the summer. Here is a chance to patronize white labor.

OUR LETTER-BOX

[The publisher does not wish to be understood as endorsing the various views upon local questions that may appear from time to time in this column. Both sides upon any subject will be given an opportunity for discussion, and equal fairness extended to all.]

Saturday Night's Meeting.

EDITOR SEA LION—Sir: In company with many others I attended the meeting held in the schoolhouse last Saturday night. As I understood it the meeting was called to consider the proposition of erecting a new schoolhouse and the speediest and best method of carrying out the project. I was, therefore, much surprised, and I may say alarmed, at the apparent inertness of the proceedings. I was under the impression (and, pardon me, but your published report of the proceedings of the preliminary meeting held to consider this matter helped to strengthen that impression) that the ground for the location of the proposed school building would be easily obtained—that is, a plat of ground of sufficient size and convenient location would be donated by some of our leading land-owners, or at most be secured for a nominal sum, in view of the great advantages that would accrue to our community by the accomplishment of the purpose sought. This was the prevailing opinion of a majority of those present. I was therefore disappointed to hear a trivial discussion upon the means necessary to be taken to secure information concerning the title to the land now occupied for school purposes and as to the value of the school building at present in use.

Now it seems to me that these matters are of minor importance. The great object is to have a school building capable of accommodating the pupils of Carlsbad for years to come, and in order to make this a popular movement those whose interests are paramount here should come to the front. Let them donate (I use the word unreservedly) a site ample and convenient for the purpose, and our citizens in general will aid them by every means in their power. But an exhibition of lukewarmness on the part of those who should be foremost in this matter may produce a feeling of apathy in the community that will seriously affect the consummation of the project. NAROFFE.

Carlsbad, April 30, 1888.

Woman's Home Flower Festival.

The ladies of San Diego, under the management of the Woman's Home Association, have arranged for a flower festival, to be held in Loomis Hall, corner Ash and Fourth streets, during the five days commencing Tuesday, May 8th. The proceeds will be used toward the erection of a woman's home, which will be located on the five acres donated to them in the City Park. It is earnestly hoped that the hearty co-operation of city and county will make the festival a grand success, both financially and as a means of exhibiting the floral productions throughout the entire county. The purpose of the festival should be a sufficient appeal to all, as the establishment of a woman's home will cover a long-felt need.

Contributions of flowers in general, beautiful and curious plants, varieties in cactus, clusters of the Spanish bayonet, clusters of ferns on roots in cans, cut ferns, brakes, grasses, mosses, pine cones and branches, branches of oak with acorns, red berries, and anything in the way of floral productions are earnestly solicited. Do not think anything too common to send.

Donors are requested to label plants to the best of their ability. Sign the name and address in full, that due credit may be given all donors and the location of the plant may be known.

Great care must be taken in packing. If sent from a distance pack in wooden or tin boxes or strong paper. Cut ferns should be sprinkled and tightly packed in boxes or between thin boards, in order that they may retain their freshness after transportation.

All packages must be sent (as often as possible) to arrive during the festival, and no earlier than Monday, May 7th, as they will lose their freshness if sent too long before.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express or the California Southern Railroad will ship all packages free of charge. A special committee will receive all packages at every passenger train at the D-street depot of the California Southern Railroad.

Address all packages, "Woman's Home Flower Festival, Fourth and Ash streets, San Diego, Calif."

LILLIE C. WHALEY,
By order of Committee.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF.

Events of the Week in a Condensed Form.

—"Boss" Culver still on deck.

—See Palma Hotel ad. in another column.

—Miss Fossnet is paying friends in Carlsbad a short visit.

—Dr. C. E. Lawrence, of Murrieta, was in town the other day.

—C. H. Patterson and wife are visiting their parents in this town.

—O. P. Bailey and sister have removed from Oceanside to Sunny Slope.

—Rev. H. M. Daniels will preach in the schoolhouse to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

—J. A. Faucher, Esq., visited Los Angeles, Riverside and other places this week.

—Just received a full assortment of ladies' French kid gloves, price $1.25, at Irwin & Co., Oceanside.

—A large windmill of the "Cyclone" variety has been erected on the premises of Mr. James Mull.

—Men's summer flannel coats and vests reduced from $2.50 to $1.75 at Irwin & Co., Oceanside.

—A catamaran is being built by Mr. McClere and will soon be a valuable addition to Carlsbad's fleet of pleasure boats.

—Men's all-wool suits reduced from $12.50 to $8.50, from $13.50 to $10, from $15 to $12.50, at Irwin & Co., Oceanside.

—A. A. Mitchell, representing the large coffee and tea firm of A. Schilling & Co., San Francisco, visited Carlsbad this week.

—A full assortment in ladies', misses', men's and boys' bathing suits just received by Irwin & Co., Oceanside.

—A musical soiree was held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Richards last Wednesday evening. A pleasant time was had by those present.

—Mr. Irwin, of Irwin & Co., Oceanside, looked in upon us Thursday. He likes our town, and partook liberally of the famous mineral water.

—The communication regarding the Woman's Home Flower Festival, which appears in this number of the SEA LION, was received too late for publication last week.

—Go to Irwin & Co., Oceanside, the one-price dry goods and clothing house. All goods marked in plain figures only, and everything is sold at San Francisco prices.

—The hour for Sunday-school has been changed from 2:30 in the afternoon to 10 o'clock every Sunday morning. This is a more convenient time, and a larger attendance is therefore expected.

—We are deeply pained to announce the demise of a beloved aunt of our esteemed friend, Mr. J. Chauncey Hayes, of South Oceanside. The sad event occurred in Los Angeles, Wednesday night last.

—The plastering work in the basement of the new hotel is as well done as any to be found elsewhere, and is worthy of inspection. It was all done under the personal supervision of Mr. Bentley, the contractor for the work, and is indeed creditable to that gentleman and his corps of able assistants.

—Some of Carlsbad's pioneers went on a prospecting expedition one day this week. Several of the party were interviewed upon their return, but all were dumb as the proverbial oyster. It has leaked out, however, that they were measurably successful, and that the "find" promises good results.

—W. G. Cox, Esq., of Riverside, after remaining with us three weeks, enjoying the salubrity of this climate, from which he has obtained much benefit, left for his home this week. His absence will be brief, however, as he intends to return next week and commence building upon the lots recently purchased by him in this town.

—We had a pleasant call from Mesdames Cramer and Richards one day this week. The ladies inspected our flower garden and also were shown some of the mysteries of the "art preservative," which entertained them. Visits like these are always welcome, and cast a ray of sunshine upon the monotonous life of a "print shop."

—A prospecting party of three, bound for the new gold fields of Lower California, passed along the beach one day this week. It was a regular '49 outfit, comprising all the utensils and implements necessary in a miner's life. The "meek and lowly" burro was conspicuous in the caravan, and his "obstreperousness" manifested itself as they approached the curious on-lookers. After slaking their thirst at the famous well of the Carlsbad Land and Mineral Water Company, the party went on their way rejoicing. Success attend them.

—Mr. J. A. Faucher has almost completed arrangements for a grand excursion and sale of lots on his fine 160-acre tract adjoining town. The day selected for the affair has not been definitely decided upon, but May 15th will probably be the one. Mr. Faucher is perfectly confident of the success of the affair. Therefore, prepare every one for another grand picnic.

—Owing to other attractions the "Carlsbad Truthful Club" held simply an executive session last Saturday night. To-night, however, some of the most distinguished members of the club will attend, and the secretary will relate a few of his marvelous adventures. Club meets at same time and place. Public cordially invited. No extra charge for reserved seats.

—A boat was discovered floating in the ocean the other day, and the incident caused a ripple of excitement among the spectators. The "knowing ones" were out in force, and the speculations indulged in by some of them as to the contents of the craft were ludicrous in the extreme. The boat was finally secured by Sam Roberts and Uly McHenry, and now lies at the bathhouse, and will be a useful adjunct to the fleet.

—Orders have been issued making Oceanside a billing station after May 1st to all points on the different lines. This means that goods can be shipped direct here, and not have to go to San Diego and be returned with freight added. All freight for Escondido will be rebilled here. Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Colton and San Diego are the only other billing stations. Every day our merits are being recognized.—[South Oceanside Diamond.

—We have been requested to warn those who habitually drive 'cross lots in this town, totally disregarding the good roads provided for their convenience, that they are liable to prosecution for trespass by so doing. Deputy Constable Ellis has his eye upon some who are most persistent in this practice, and he will "light onto them" suddenly some day unless the nuisance is abated. This is correct. Several owners of lots have set out rows of choice trees around their property, and demand protection from these thoughtless or malicious depredators.

Carlsbad Literary Society.

The officers of this organization are Mrs. Stone, President; Miss Campbell, Vice-President; Mr. R. E. Carr, Secretary; Miss Langenbach, Treasurer. The conduct of the affairs of the society of course is entrusted entirely in their hands, and right worthily do they perform their duties. A well-selected programme was presented to a large number of delighted auditors last Thursday evening in a manner deserving of all praise. Notably was the reading of the "Carlsbad Reflector," the organ of the society, by Miss Louise Bentley. Several of Carlsbad's young men were presented in a ludicrous manner, to the great amusement of those assembled. The order of exercises for next Thursday evening will be:

Instrumental Music—Messrs. Carr and Place and Mrs. Towle.
Recitation—Esther Frazier.
Reading—Clinton Culver.
Solo (with guitar accompaniment)—Mrs. Towle.
Recitation—Mr. Peters.
Recess.
"Carlsbad Reflector," by Miss Hattie Lehn.
Dialogue—Arranged by Miss Campbell and Mrs. Stone.
Reading—Jay Morrow.
Reading—Jack Ellis.
Instrumental Music—Messrs. Place and Carr and Mrs. Towle.

CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN R. R. COMPANY
Time Table in effect Sunday, Nov. 14, 1886.

Southward.		Stations.	Nordward	
Daily	Daily		Daily	Daily
8 40a	5 05p	Ar. San Diego Lv.	7 50p	8 00a
4 56a	3 28p	....Carlsbad....	9 21p	9 41a
3 30p	11 00a	.....Colton.....	4 10a	1 45a
8 05	10 35	San Bernardino	5 00a	2 30p
5 30	8 05	..Los Angelos....	7 43a	4 50p

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